DISTRICT MINERS.

One of the Strikes Made on Annie Creek-A Militon Dollar Hunt for Ore-Extensive Contract Awarded by a Lake Superior Company-This Year's Big Four Among Iron Producers-News of the Metal Seekers. DEAD WOOD, Aug. 28,-A report has gained strenation that the American Mining Comwhich is backed by the Kilpatrick and Company of Newcastle, Wyo., ountered a large shoot of ore on Annie in the Hagged Top district. This comnder way one of the greatest mining ses ever undertaken in the Black Hills. diamond drill was put down from the bottom of the Dacy shaft at Ragged Top over a year of the card and quartzite was encountered at a depth ago and quartzite was encountered at a depth of a little over 1,000 feet. The company then began a crosscut from a place lower in Spearlley, the intention being to strike the diamond drill hole, which is nearly a mile from where the tunnel has been started. It is said that the company has encountered a large shoot of silicious ore. Mining men expect that the company will out through large bodies of ore on the lower quartzite. The company will spend \$1,000,000 in finding

The Big Four Mining Company of Hamburg. Iowa, has decided to erect a 50-ton cyanide this city. Plans are being made for about one new cyanide plant a week in Lawrence unty. The process has been tried by actual mill tests so thoroughly that there is no longer a question that it is the process for the treatit for at least so per cent, of the ore in the Black Hills There is now a stiff demand for mining claims partly developed showing hodies low grade ore that will cyanide. It is expected that the influx of Colorado mining men into the regions of low grade cyaniding ore this fall will create a general boom for the low grade ores. The Spearfish Mining Company, which is a Colorado Springs company, s completed a 250-ton cyanide plant that lls as soon as it is running up to its full

The Holy Terror Gold Mining Company has started up the Holy Terror 10-stamp mill after a shut-down of several weeks. It is asthe company now has a large of ore blocked out. It is expected the company will start up the Keystone mill and cyanide plant in a short time

A new vein of ore has been encountered in the narck mine, a short distance west of the Holy Terror and owned by John Barth of billwaukee. The strike is larger and richer than any before found. It is expected that the stamp mill that is to be used at this mine will be

mine a rich vertical of silicious ore has been encountered which runs from \$80 to \$186 a ton The Ulster mine is in the Ragged Top listrict and has been one of the richest producers in the Black Hills.

A spodumene mine has been opened up o Iron Creek in Pennington county and a carload was shipped this week to New York for treatment. Spedumente was found about a year go to contain enough lithia to pay for handling for medicinal purposes. Dr. Reinbold of Custer made the discovery and he has shipped odumene to Germany where it is treated. It is a white crystal, in some mines being like logs

Shipments of wolfram ore continue to be rence county. The price remains firm, for ombine has been made among the Black Hills shippers not to glut the market. The heaviest shippers have been the Durango and Harrison mines. This metal is used for hardening steel plate and it is found in large quantities in certain places in the Black Hills,

THE AUE 30 A contract for the reoval of 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth, hardpan and boulders from over the ore at the tevenson mine. Mesaba range, has just been It is one of the largest contracts for earth removal ever made and will take five years for completion. The first steam shovel has just out one of high grade ore in the Stevenson mine, which is expected to be one of the Plargest year. In addition to the stripping the mine will be opened by three shafts. The Steven-

All the ore-hauling rolling stock of the roads leading from the Marquette range is busy, and there is a shortage of cars for the ore coming down. Pressed steel cars carrying from 100,are being put into use by these roads, and the Duluth, Missabe and Northern, Duluth, Superior and Western, Duluth and Iron Range, Lake Superior and Ishpeming and Algoma Central are now using them. These cars are limited to a length of twenty-two feet, and foot of track, heavier by from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds than is the practice of any other roads

The Biwabik mine, Mesaba range, is shipping at the rate of 800,000 tons for the season, the Mountain Iron at the rate of 1,250,000, and the Fayal is expected to make a total of 1,400,000 ble that the Chapin, Menominee range, and Norrie, Gogebic range, will ship nearly 900,000

sabandoned to await the completion of the the find of ore made by the Federal Steel many at Iron Mountain, Mich., a develop-tinto a large one. It has been sunk 200 t and crosscuts have been started to tap

All explorations about Negaunee and on he (ascade range for the American Mining omnany have been suspended for the present The pumps at A shaft of the Lake Superjor The pumps at A shaft of the Lake Superior makes at Ishpening (Carnegie) have been pulled out of the mine and the property has been shandoned. The openings of the mine extend directly under Ishpening and under the large St Johns Church, and care has been sken that the town shall not cave into them. An old shaft in the Paint River mine, Crystal falls, is being sunk deeper and will be used to mine the Lamont whose shaft has just been ruled by acceptance of ore and rock. When it is completed pillars supporting two shafts in the Lamont will be taken out, and hundreds of thousands of tons of ore will thus be made available for shipment.

The Carnegie Company has just completed a work costing \$60.000 and resulting in a change of the course of Iron River for a mile where it had flowed over the Dober, Isabella and other mines of the company. Ore formed the bed of the river and could not be mined.

e in the Cracker mine, owned by the and Montana Copper Company. Harris, President of the company, era exhibiting specimens from the hruns from 40 to 60 per cent. In gray, and copper pyrites. The width of had not been determined when Mr. t, although fully two feet had been The strike was made while crossarge concentrator, in the belief covered another Butte. n of Leagville, Col., has secured on the Benjamin mine near Basin It on an extensive scale, a having been found, which, that its values are largely ved can be profitably worked.

the Butte copper mine king, has secured a 125,000 bond on the Huffaker, an original cop-

per claim just west of the Helena city limits.
Mr. Heinze will employ a large number of men and thoroughly develop the discovery. Active work, it is stipulated in the lease, must begin within twenty days. The ore has increased in value with the deepening of the shaft until 25 per cent, copper is now to be had, while that of Butte runs but from 10 to 15 per cent, Experts believe, from the splendid assays and the fact that the vein has been traced for two miles, that an immense ore body exists at Helena's very door.

It is estimated from returns of cleanings already made and those in progress that the gold output for the Helena district this year, including quarts, and placer operations, will be over \$2,300,000, a gratifying increase as compared with last year. Last year the mineral output of Montana was \$57,000,000. Conservative mining men place the output fils year at from \$95,000,000 to \$75,000,000, or about \$375 for every man, woman and child in the State.

Thieves yesterday stole \$5,000 in gold at the land and been taken from the retort.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 27.—After a shut-down of nearly three years, the Daly mine at Park City is about to resume operations by taking up the exploration of the 1,200 level and later, if work there warrants it, by throwing a force into the 1,100 as well. The mine is to be operated through the great Ontario property. The Daly has already distributed \$2,925,000 among its shareholders.

The Mercur Mining Company will pay a dividend of 20 cents a share or \$40,000 at the end of the present week. UTAH.

idend of 20 cents a share or \$40,000 at the end of the present week.

The week at the local gold sampling rooms of the American Smeiting and Reining Company witnessed the receipt of and settlement for not less than \$50,000 worth of cyanide product from the contributors of the State. The total weight of the product was 1,447 pounds.

The contract for the construction of 3,300 feet of tramway to connect the Fortune mill and mine with the Dalton and Lark road to the old lead mill below Bingham has been let. Recently the Fortune mine uncovered a fine body of ore going 20 per cent, in copper.

A strike of thirty inches of rich lead ore has been made in the Yankee consolidated mine at Tintic.

IDAHO. LIDAHO CITY, Aug. 26.—The crosscut that has been running for several months past at a depth of 250 feet from the Golden Fleece shaft to the Golden Star mine, at Centerville pierced the ledge a few days ago, and the veir was found to be four feet wide, of ore that shows plentifully of free gold. At the surface the ledge is only a few inches wide. The property is owned by the Trade Dollar Company, which is operating some of the richest mines in Oyhee county.

The War Fagle company now has 250 men employed at the Iowa mines and mills at Quartz-burg. The ten-stamp mill is running day and night and work is progressing on the new twenty stamp. One ton of sulphurets is secured from six to eight tons of ore, and they are rich.

cured from six to eight tons of ore, and they are rich.

Thomas Wright and Paul Wilde have cut a twelve-foot ledge of sulphuret ore in the Chickamon tunnel, six miles east of this place. No assays have yet been made, but as the sulphurets nearer the surface are good in gold they feel sure that the mine is all right.

Col. W. H. Dewey has secured options on twelve claims on Thunder Mountain. The mountain is all porphyritic, carrying from \$10 to \$12 a ton in free gold. Mr. Dewey will construct a wagon road from the State road in Bear Valley to the mines, take in supplies and keep a large force of men at work through the winter. There are many locations on great veins both east and west of the mountains, and the present indications are that after some development the district will become one of the heaviest gold producers in the Northwest. The Viola, eight miles east of Boise, has been cut at considerable depth by a long tunnel. The vein is twenty feel wide and the ore is filled with rich sulphurets.

PORT ARTHUR, Aug. 29—The Zenith zinc mine at Rossport, has paid \$25,000 in dividends this summer. A crew of men is now working at the quarry of zinc, getting out ore for next winter's shipment. The mine is so located that it can ship only in winter. Its product goes to Belgium, but sales have now been made in Hamilton, Ont. Mining is so easy at this property that it is said half a pound of explosive will knock down a carload of 50 per cent. ore. The ore is sacked for shipment without concentration after mere hand picking for quartz.

ARIZONA. ONTARIO.

penetrated the ore body twenty feet without cutting through, the ore averaging about 35 per cent, copper with good values in gold. In the north drift a winze has been sunk thirty-five feet in solid ore, and from the northwest drift a raise has been made eighteen feet in solid ore, all of the grade already mentioned. Taken altogether, it is one of the greatest copper strikes ever made in Arizona.

Prof. W. P. Plake of the University of Arizona published the statement that fullers' earth has been discovered in the southern part of Arizona.

ALASKA.

STATTIE Aug. 27—The receipts of gold dust

SEATTLE, Aug. 27—The receipts of gold dust at the Seattle assay office from the mines of Nome up to Aug. 20 aggregate \$750,000. This was from the several producing districts and was the product of the leading mines. Yesterday as much more was received from the same source. It is estimated that at least \$500,000 taken from the beach and other diggings is still held by individual miners, and that from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 more will be taken out before the season closes, making a total of \$5,000,000 for the second year of the Nome districts.

tricts.

A more liberal policy is claimed for the Klon-dike mines this winter in order to prevent other districts on the American side from attracting the crowds that are heading for the north. The intention is to reduce the royalty one-half or abolish it entirely, throw the reserved claims open to location and give prospectors and miners the same privileges they enjoy on American soil.

the same privileges they enjoy on American soil.

The Tenana diggings, having paid well this season, are attracting more attention than usual, and a great many miners are going in this winter to try their luck. Dirt that pays from \$12 to \$20 to a day is found on several tributary streams and as high as \$50 is found in exceptional instances. The country is extensive and is comparatively easy of access. On Forty Mile the mines have been paying well and nearly \$1.000.000 has neen taken out this summer, coming by way of Dawson. Steam thawers will be introduced this winter on many of the creeks and the output greatly increased. The receipts of gold dust at Seattle for the past two days from Nome and Dawson aggregated over \$2.000,000, and the number of returning miners was 1.000. The larger part of the gold was sold to the Government Assay Office.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, Aug. 27.—The event of the week has been the blowing-in of the Granby smelter at Grand Forks. The fires were lighted in this smelter for the first time last Tuesday and the machinery worked to perfection. The capacity is 250 tons daily and at present the ores of the Old Ironsides are being reduced.

At Wellington Camp near Greenwood the Evening Star and Selby claims have been bonded to Spokane men for \$45,000, which is a small price considering the magnitude of the properties. The ore body is about one hundred feet wide, the ore carrying copper principally. The assays show from 2 to 20 per cent, with some values in gold and silver.

Denver capitalists are in Greenwood negotiating for the McKinley group on Kettle River, the price being \$70,000.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Aug. 27.—The Triune mine, which was leased to several miners a few months ago, is making a good record as a shipper. A 20-ton lot was shipped to the Trail smelter last week which gave net returns of \$288 a ton in gold, silver and lead, after paying freight charges and smelter expenses of \$42 a ton. British capital is being attracted to the Myers Creek mines in what is generally known as the upper half of the old Colville Reservation, which is now open to settlement. Important discoveries have been made in Buckhorn and Percy Mountains, isolated ranges in the Myers district. There are about five hundred people in the district and there is a great deal of activity in developing mines, building towns and constructing roads.

Honor Legion of the United States will be held in Brooklyn beginning to-morrow evening, when a reception will be held in the Academy when a reception with be held in the Academy of Music. Former Mayor Charles A. Schleren, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, will preside and addresses will be made by President Grout of the borough of Brooklyn and Dr. George W. Brush. The regular work of the Legion will be transacted on Wednesday and the members will take a trip to West Point on Thursday.

MINING, MILLING, SMELTING AND CONCEN M TRATING MACHINERY: CORLISS ENGINES: ESTIMATES FURNISHED. THE EDW. P. ALLIS CO., 95 & 97 LIBERTY STREET, ROOM 1108, NEW YORK.

REMEDIES FOR THE PLAGUE THE HAFFKINE PROPHYLACTIC AND

THE ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM. The Haffkine Confers Immunity Almost Absointe and immediate-The Serum Has Dimin-

ished Mortality Among Those Treated -- Their Advantages and Disadvantages. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Geddings, acting director of the Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, in the current issue of public health reports, issued by the Marine Hospital Service, has an article on the Haffkine prophylactic against plague and a comparison of its

The years 1893 and 1894 were characterized from an epidemiological point of view by the reappearance in several places, with a large number of cases, of the dreaded bubonic plague, which after a period of comparative aquiescence and confinement to certain limited areas, again threatened to repeat its history of former outbreaks in former centuries.

It has long been a recognized fact that in grave cases of plague ordinary therapeutic measures are of little avail The mortality has usually been from 85 to 95 per cent., and even with all the improvements of modern medical science this mortality has been but little reduced in recent epidemics. Naturally, therefore, the medical and scientific world hailed with joy any promises of a means more efficient than they had hitherto been in possession of for combating this terrible malady.

The announcement of Yersin and Kitasato, almost simultaneously, of the discovery of the specific organism of the disease was followed closely by the announcement of Roux, Borrel, Calmette, and Yersin, of the production of a serum which it was claimed was both preventive and curative against plague. It was, indeed, a magnificent discovery; not made by accident, as have been many discoveries of scientific importance, but was the result of close reasoning, earnest work and the most persevering research. But at the outset it was met by the formidable objection that for the preparation of this serum much time was necessary; the ordinary time required to immunize a horse up to appoint that his serum would have preventive and curative action against plague varied from seven months to one year. It was also found that in many cases it was impossible to complete the immunization of the horse unless live culture of the plague bacillus was used in the process. It is needless to more than mention this to show the great danger that is attendant upon the production of the plague or anti-pest serum. In fact, so great was the danger and so thoroughly was it recognized that up to within a few years Prof. Roux of the Pasteur Institute had positively refused to undertake the immunization of twenty-five horses against plague at one and the same

was halled the announcement of Haffkine of the production of a vaccinal fluid which would confer immunity against plague and which confer immunity against plague and which from the small cost and ease of its production would fill the place of an agent for the protection of entire communities, cities, districts or countries against an invasion of the malady.

The method of preparation as originally described by Haffkine was this: His bouillon for growing the organism was prepared from gouts' flesh, which was macerated with dilute hydrochloric acid, presumably for the purpose of converting some of the albumen into peptone. This bouillon was then transferred to large flasks, which were inoculated with the tacillus pestis and to the bouillon at this time was added a certain portion of "gee," or

ore. The ore is sacked for shipment without concentration after mere hand picking for quartz.

ARIZONA.

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 25.—Supt. Pheby shipped a carload of rich ore last week from the old Silver King mine to the Selby Smelting Works, San Francisco.

H. M. Snyder of Casa tirande shipped to El Paso last week a carload of ore which went go per cent. lead, 40 ounces silver and \$4 gold a ton. It is from a new discovery he made about twenty-five miles south of Casa Grande and twenty-five miles south of Casa Grande and at work and has developed a fine body of ore running from fifty to sixty feet in width. This people, and will be one of the big producers of the county.

A great strike has been made on the property of the South Bisbee Copper Company. It has been known for some time that the South Bisbee was in good ore. The big exposure of ore is on the 800-foot level in drifts from the main working shaft. Two drifts were run on the level, one 250 feet to the north and one 250 feet to the north and one 250 feet to the north west. Each of these drifts has penetrated the ore body twenty feet without cutting through, the ore averaging about 35 per cent. copper with good values in gold. In the north drift a winze has been sunk thirty-five feet in solid ore, and from the northwest drift a raise has been made eighteen feet in solid ore, all of the grand proportion of some content and the property of the grand proportion of some time that the Soid or a sund proportion of some germicidal agent having been added to preserve it the did was ready for use.

Let us here for a moment review the results of the method of growth, No mention is made that the culture with which the bouillon was inoculated was of any special degree of virulence but not by any means the most extend the culture with which the bouillon was inoculated was of any special degree of virulence but not by any means the first proportion of the disease, which would insure undoubtedly a certain degree of virulence. Therefore, the highest degree of virulence. Th

c. c., which, considering the locality of the plague organism, might seem a large dose. The Pasteur Institute recommended a modification of Haffkine's original method. It was suggested that ordinary agar-agar (peptonized to the extent of 1 per cent.) should be spread over large surfaces and these surfaces then heavily inoculated with a suspension of an agar culture of the bacillus pestis rendered as virulent as possible by special methods of cultivation. This resulted in a very heavy growth upon the agar plates, which were allowed to grow at a temperature of 37 degrees C. for four days, when the growth was removed by being washed or agitated with 100 c. c. of peptone free bouillon to each flask or plate. This suspension of the virulent culture of the bacillus pestis was thenkilled by subjection to a temperature of 70 degrees C for two or three hours, and the liquid, turbid in character and containing a mass of the dead microbial bodies was then immediately bottled or placed in tubes without the addition of any germicidal agent, and in the case of tubes these were sealed in the flame, or in the case of bottles they were stoppered under asortic precautions. The non-addition of germicidal agent is simply carrying out the general theory and practice of the Pasteur Institute in the preparation of all sern and fluids.

This method was communicated to this laboratory by Surgeon Wasdin, U. S. M. H. S., who was at the time studying at the Pasteur Institute at Paris. The method was given a very full trial in this laboratory, and the resulting liquid was one whose appearance and general characteristics were in the highest degree satisfactory. But it was found that the chances for extrinsic contamination were too numerous in the various manipulations which had to be carried out, and that frequently large numbers of culture flasks or plates were contaminated and rendered useless by the growth of molds or ordinary air organisms, especially the hay bacillus, whose spores are notably so resistant to the ordinary sermicidal mea

Inoculated
Non-inoculated
Inoculated
Non-inoculated
Inoculated
Non-inoculated

These figures show that in addition to affording a very large proportion of protection against the disease the mortality was reduced by 80 or 100 per cent. An instance of the average mortality is afforded by the statistics showing that in the city of Hubli the mortality among those not inoculated reached the appalling figure of 657 per 1,000 of those attacked. Further, in the cities of Bombay and Moffusil the following figures are given:

inoculated. Cases. Deaths.

munity was much increased by a second or even by a third inoculation.

In Lanowife, India, among 323 inoculated people there were only 14 attacks and 7 deaths. In the same city among 377 not inoculated 78 were attacked, with 28 deaths. Of the Mussulman population of Hombay, 5,184 were inoculated. Of these 7 died. Among 8,146 not inoculated 177 died.

The inoculation by Haffkine prophylactic causes a mild intoxication by the products of the plague bacillus. In about six hours the patient suffers from some mainise, headache, depression and sometimes slight fever, which continues maybe two days. The site of the inoculation is congested and there is local swelling and tenderness, which disappear. An eruption sometimes occurs. The symptoms appear never to have been so intense that infants suckled by nurses who had been inoculated suffered any inconvenience, nor was there any disturbance of the normal course of pregnancy among pregnant women who were inoculated.

A point which must not be lost sight of is

prehend, for death from plague is a result not only of the septicemia, but of a profound to xemia.

The toxine contained in the Haffkine prophylactic added to that which is generated during the course of the disease would bring about an overwhelming effect and the patient would probably succumb. Therefore, the use of Haffkine prophylactic should be limited to those who have not as yet been exposed to direct infection, but who may subsequently be exposed owing to the presence of the disease in the town or community in which they dwell. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this point, as a result of inoculation where exposure to infection or actual infection, has already occurred, would not only lead to disappointment, but probably to disaster.

This brings up the question of the relative value of the Yersin, or anti-plague serum, of which mention has previously been made, and the Haffkine prophylactic. The two substances act in an entirely different way and fill entirely different roles. As has just been said, the use of Haffkine prophylactic among those actually exposed to infection or aiready infected is a source of added danger. To this objection the anti-plague serum is not liable, as it is not only preventive in action, but is also the only known efficacious remedy for the cure of the malady.

The masterly exposition which Calmette has recently made of the advantages and disadvantages of the two agents in his address before the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Paris, which has only recently adjourned, follows:

The advantages of the anti-plague serum are:

"First-It confers immunity almost absolute."

are First -It confers immunity almost absolute and immediate.

"Second—The injection of the serum is not painful and is therefore readily accepted, even by children. children. Third—It is never harmful.

"Fourth—The serum, when prepared anti-septically, is a product whose activity remains intact a very long time; in fact, almost indefin-itely."

The disadvantages are:
"First—The very short duration of the im-The disadvantages are:

"First—The very short duration of the immunity."

"Second—The cost of producing the serum and the difficulty of obtaining it in sufficient quantity in order to vaccinate the population of an entire city, which should be done at intervals of fourteen days.

"Third—The difficulty of making obligatory or even of inducing a majority of the population to accept a vaccination which must be repeated so frequently.

These objections, let it be distinctly understood, do not militate to the slightest extent against the value of the serum as a curative agent, but simply against its practical use as a prophylactic.

It has distinct uses under the following suggested conditions:

"(a) On board of infected vessels during the voyage to prevent the disease spreading among the passengers and crew.

"(b) In order to immunize the personnel of those employed in the lazarettos or detention hospitals as well as those concerned in the unloading or disinfection of merchandise brought by suspected vessels or vessels having had actual cases of plague on board.

"(c) On the docks or in the warehouses and stores by those engaged in handling suspected or infected merchandise.

"(d) And, most important of all in times of epidemic, for the immediate protection of persons found in contact with the sick or who may be already intected."

Recurring again to the Haffkine prophylactic. Calmette continues:

sons found in contact with the sick or who may be already infected."

Recurring again to the Haffkine prophylactic, Calmette continues:

"That the vaccination with Haffkine prophylactic is very useful in infected countries for the following reasons;

"First—That large quantities of Haffkine vaccine may be readily prepared almost without cost and in a very short time by growing cultures of the bacillus of plague for one month and heating them at 70 degrees C.

"Second—Inoculation by the Haffkine prophylactic can usually be made acceptable without much difficulty, as it produces only a little inflammation and swelling about the immediate site of the inoculation."

"Third—The entire population of a village, city or country may be inoculated with the prophylactic and susceptibility to the disease limited or eliminated, and as a consequence its spread prevented." prophylactic and susceptibility to the disease limited or eliminated, and as a consequence its spread prevented.

It is open to some objections, however, which, he states as follows:

"(a) The danger of inoculation to those who have already been exposed to or have contracted the infection."

This has been fully dwelt on, and deductions may be drawn from the statements already made.

may be drawn from the statements and a made.

"(b) Injection of the prophylactic sometimes produces considerable reaction. It is usually slight, but may sometimes be sufficiently great to oblige those inoculated to take to their beds."

(c) He maintains that "the prophylactic retains its activity for a period not greater than six months, the combined action of air and light very quickly attenuating the toxicity of the fluid." This might be avoided by keeping the fluid in the dark in a cool place or in bottles or containers entirely filled and carefully sealed. In this way there can be no exposure to the air.

There is no infallible remedy against plague. The anti-plague serum is largely effectual and has much diminished the mortality among those treated by it. The serum also possesses valuable prophylactic qualities as detailed above. In the Haffkine prophylactic we have an agent which is readily producible in large quantities, is free from danger when used under proper precautions and with which it is feasible to confer an effectual immunity against plague in whole villages, cities or districts. Taken in connection with reasonably enlightened sanitary precautions, therough disinfection, and those measures which have proven of so much value in other centagious or infectious diseases, we may say with certainty or affirm with confidence that in the anti-plague serum and in the Haffkine prophylactic we have remedies with which we can successfully combat a disease which in former times has baffled all human skill.

MRS. CRAVEN IN A SANITARIUM. Woman Who Sues the Heirs of Senator Fair Said to Be Insane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.-Mrs. Nettle Craver who for several years has been worrying the heirs of James G. Fair with suits to establish her claim to a widow's share of the estate, is now said to be insane. She is in a private sanitarium here and is reported to be sinking into chronic dementia. Recently she was indicted for perjury and subornation of per indicted for perjury and subornation of perjury in connection with forged documents bearing on the alleged marriage contract, but these charges will probably not be pressed.

For six years Mrs. Craven has been seeking to show by the production of documents that she was not only the legal wife of Senator Fair but also that he left her valuable property by a will which he drew in her presence. The documents have been adjudged forgeries. Mrs. Craven, when she began these suits, was principal of a San Francisco public school, but the disclosures forced her resignation.

SMASH! WENT THE WINDOWS.

Gamaliel Brewster Was Alming Bricks at the Men Inside. Gamaliel Brewster, a negro of 53 Jordan avenue, Jersey City, was passing the store of Nicolas Scatuorchio, 357 Railroad avenue, yesterday, when he was jostled by Rafael Espota. Brewster attacked Espota, who took refuge in

British Honduras, to take charge of the work of British Honduras, to take charge of the work of dredging and deepening the harbor of that port. The work has been under control of the Government nearly a year, but has not been satisfactory. It was decided to try American methods in dredging. Like all the Central American ports the harbor of Belize is shallow, no vessel of eight feet draught being able to enter it.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 2.-John Hennessy

of all descriptions, whether you seek them or have them to dispose of, make use of THE SUN'S advertising columns. A SUN reader will conferred always be found a desirable tenant or customer and the ires.

REAL ESTATE NEWS.

The following are the tables by districts for Manhattan and The Bronx of the conveyances, mortgages and projected buildings for the week ending Sept. 1: CONVEYANCES.

No. Nominal. Amount
35 16 \$395.820
27 14 156,061
31 19 295.619
29 11 148,356
65 35 219,653 98 \$1,215,242 Totals. MORTGAGES. Totals. BUILDINGS Downtown East Side. West Side. 69 \$939.395 The following are the corresponding tables for the week ending Aug. 27: CONVEYANCES. 113 MORTGAGES .165 \$2,338,139 Totals. BUILDINGS.

ROWDY GANG AT A PUBLIC SCHOOL. Broke Windows and Annoyed the Janitor -Five Arrests.

Miles O'Brien, President of the Board of Education, complained to the police on Saturday that a gang of young rounders were making that a gang of young rounders were making life unpleasant for the lanitor of the public school building at 226 West 109th street and throwing stones and breaking the windows of the school. The complaint was sent to the police of the West 100th street station and last night policemen from that station made a raid on the gang and arrested five of them. They were locked up on charges of disorderly conduct.

Colleges and Schools.

For Boys & Young Men-City & Country

Dwight School
15 West 43d Street, New York City.

21st Year opens Sept. 26th. High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been firegular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium Athletics.

KINGSLEY SCHOOL For Boys Individual training to healthy, manly, cultured self-mastery. Ideal location in hill country, 22 miles from N. Y. City. Residence new, roomy; all improvements. Terms, \$509. No extras. Office hours, Tuesday, 9-12 A. M. Room 32, 70 Fifth ave. Send for booklet to J. R. CAMPBELL, Box G, Essex Fells, New Jersey.

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(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 8, 1900, will close PROMPTLY in all cases) at the General Post Ofnee as follows: PARCELS POST MAILS close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Germany close at 5 P. M. Monday and Wednesday.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6.30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, "via Cherbourg and Bremen mails for Great Britain, Ireland, Helgium, Netherlands, Austria, Norway (Bergen), and Cape Colony, via Southampton must be directed "per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse"); at 7.30 A. M. (supplementary 9.30 A. M.) for EUROPE, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Letter Mail only, (other mail matter must be directed per steamship Deutschland).

WEDNESDAY, —At 7. A. M. (supplementary 9. A.)

and Hamburg. Letter Mail only, (other mail matter must be directed per steamship Deutschland)
WEDNESDAY.—At 7 A. M. (supplementary 9 A.;
M.) for EUROPE, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton amail for freiand must be directed "per steamship St. Paul"; at 10:30 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Southwark (mail must be directed "per steamship Southwark (mail must be directed "per steamship Southwark"); at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Columbia, via Plymouth and Hamburg (mail for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India and Lorenzo Marques, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per steamship Columbia", at 6:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT, BRITISH INDIA and LORENZO MARQUES, per steamship La Touraine", see Alave (mail must be directed "per steamship La Touraine").

SATURDAY.—At 8 A. M. for NETHERLANDS, per steamship Maasdam (mail must be directed "per steamship La Couraine").

Land Maasdam (mail must be directed "per steamship La Couraine").

And Maasdam (mail must be directed "per steamship La Couraine").

Land Maasdam (mail must be directed "per steamship Columbia (mail must be directed "per steamship City of Rome"), at 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown.

for ETROPE, per steamship Campania, via Queenstawn.

**PRINTED MATTER, etc.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatiantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

and DEMERARA, per steamship Caribbee; at P. M. for MEXICO, via Tampico, per steamship Ithaka (mail must be directed "per steamship

P. M. for MEXICO, via Tampico, per steamship libaka imali must be directed "per steamship libaka".

THURSDAY.—At 1 P. M. for VUCATAN, CAMPECHE, TABASCO and CHIAPAS, per steamship vigilancia, via Havana and Progreso imali for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per steamship Vigilancia" at 1 P. for Santilago, per steamship Santiago de Cuba; at 9 P. M. for JAMAICA, per steamship Admiral Sampson, from Boston.

SATURDAY.—At 1 A. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia, at 1 A. M. for NORTHERN BRAZIL, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Matanhense; at 11 A. M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES, per steamship Bellena; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA, per steamship Altai (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per steamship Altai") at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for INAGUA and HAITI (via Capa Haiti, Port au Prince, Petit Goave and Jeremiel, per steamship Andes; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for PORTO RICO (via San Juan), CURACOA and VENEZUELA, per steamship Caracas (mail for Savanilla and Carthagena must be directed "per steamship Caracas"); at 10 A. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamship Silvis; at 11 A. M. for CUBA, per steamship Mexico, via Havana, at 11 A. M. for VUCATAN, per steamship Mexico, via Havana, at 11 A. M. for VucATAN, per steamship Mexico, via Havana, at 11 A. M. for VucATAN, per steamship Mexico, via Havana, at 11 A. M. for Steamship Olinda (ordinary mail only, which must be directed "per steamship Olinda").

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily (except Monday) at \$7.4 M. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday). Mails for Mexico Cuy, overland, unless specially addressed for despatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica and Guatemaia, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at \$5. P. M. seonnecting closes here Tuesdays for Costa Rica and Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemaia. \$Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

tex and Guatemaia. (Registered mail closes at 6 P M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia); New Zealand, Hawaii. Fill and Samoan Islanda, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6.30 P. M. after Aug. (12th and up to Sept. (1st, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York, Sept. (1st, for despatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6.30 P. M. up to Sept. (4th, inclusive, for despatch per steamship Empress of China iregistered mail must be directed via Vancouver). Mails for China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6.30 P. M. up to Sept. (4), inclusive, for despatch per steamship Victoria. Mails for Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via Seatile, close here daily at 6.30 P. M. up to Sept. (47th, inclusive, for despatch per steamship Victoria. Mails for Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6.30 P. M. up to Sept. (47th, inclusive, for despatch per steamship Tosa Maru irregistered mail must be directed via Seatile), Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6.30 P. M. up to Sept. (10th, inclusive, for despatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6.30 P. M. up to Sept. (14th, inclusive, for despatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco, and Fili Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6.30 P. M. up to Sept. (15th, inclusive, for despatch per steamship Warrimoo (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6.30 P. M. Sept. (16th.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of salling daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (18tegistered mail closes at 6.70 P. M. previous day. CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

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TUESDAY.—At 0-30 A. M. (supplementary 10-30
A. M.) for CENTRAL AMERICA (except Costa
Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, per steamship Allianca, via Colon (mail for Guatemala
must be directed "per steamship Allianca"), at 0
P. M. for JAMAICA, per steamship Admiral
Farraguit, from Boston.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8-30 A. M. for BRAZIL, per
steamship Buffon, via Pernambuco, Bahia and
Rio Janeiro (mail for Northern Brazil and La
Plata Countries must be directed "per steamship
Buffon"), at 10 A. M. for INAGUA and HAITI,
via Portau Prince, Port de Paix and Cape Haiti,
per steamship Tjomo; at 12-30 P. M. (supplementary 1 P. M.) for ST, THOMAS, ST, CROIX,
WINDWARD ISLANDS, LEEWARD ISLANDS
and DEMERARA, per steamship Caribbee; at 1

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